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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period 23 January 1991-20 July 1991)

## Introduction

1. By its resolution 684 (1991) of 30 January 1991, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 31 July 1991. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and called upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

## Organization of the Force

2. As of July 1991, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

### Military personnel

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiji | HQ UNIFIL | 35 | |
| | Infantry battalion | 641 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 36 | |
| | Military police | 8 | 720 |
| Finland | HQ UNIFIL | 13 | |
| | Infantry battalion | 499 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 20 | |
| | Military police | 9 | 541 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| France | HQ UNIFIL | 20 | |
| | Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company) | 467 | |
| | Military police | 10 | 497 |
| Ghana | HQ UNIFIL | 35 | |
| | Infantry battalion (including engineer company) | 816 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 36 | |
| | Military police | 7 | 894 |
| Ireland | HQ UNIFIL | 14 | |
| | Infantry battalion | 657 | |
| | HQ Camp Command | 51 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 17 | |
| | Military police | 12 | 751 |
| Italy | HQ UNIFIL | 5 | |
| | Helicopter unit | 43 | |
| | Military police | 4 | 52 |
| Nepal | HQ UNIFIL | 13 | |
| | Infantry battalion | 801 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 32 | |
| | Military police | 5 | 851 |
| Norway | HQ UNIFIL | 26 | |
| | Infantry battalion | 642 | |
| | Maintenance company | 185 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 29 | |
| | Military police | 16 | 898 |
| Sweden | HQ UNIFIL | 23 | |
| | Logistic battalion | 608 | |
| | Force Mobile Reserve | 5 | |
| | Military police | 8 | 644 |
| | Total UNIFIL | | 5 848 a/ |

a/ The total UNIFIL strength includes three officers (one Fijian, one Ghanaian and one Nepalese) who have temporarily been assigned to serve as military advisers to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The deployment of UNIFIL as of July 1991 is shown on the map attached to the present report.

3. The command of UNIFIL continues to be exercised by Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden.

4. In the period under review, 65 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon (OGL) and are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL. They man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line. They also operate four mobile teams in that part of the area controlled by Israel which is within the UNIFIL area of operation. Two military observers are assigned to UNIFIL headquarters.

5. Logistic support for UNIFIL is provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineering company and the Italian helicopter unit and by some sections of the civilian staff, especially in the areas of communications and vehicle maintenance. UNIFIL employs 514 civilian staff, 176 international and 338 locally recruited.

6. The Force Mobile Reserve, a composite mechanized company, currently consisting of elements from seven contingents (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden) organized as an integrated unit, has frequently been called upon to reinforce UNIFIL battalions.

7. The strength of the Lebanese Army unit assigned to duties within the UNIFIL area of operation, at Arzun, Al Yatun and Qana, currently stands at 19, all ranks. (The deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Tyre pocket, outside the UNIFIL area, is referred to in paragraph 28 below.)

8. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) on 9 April 1991, I instructed UNIFIL to deploy personnel, on a temporary basis, to help establish the United Nations Iraq Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), as well as providing vehicles and equipment for two rifle companies temporarily deployed from the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the same purpose. UNIFIL contributed 450 all ranks, comprising one headquarters and supply company and three rifle companies. UNIFIL was able to deploy this contingent by cancelling leave in order to maintain its full operational strength in Lebanon. The deployment of personnel, vehicles and equipment, by land and air, started on 22 April and was completed in six days. These elements returned to the UNIFIL mission area during the second half of May, with the exception of one rifle company which returned at the end of June.

9. I regret to report that during the current mandate period one Ghanaian soldier and one civilian field service officer lost their lives due to natural causes. Two soldiers, one Nepalese and one Norwegian, died as a result of traffic accidents. Seven others suffered injuries as a result of accidents. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 181 military and civilian members of the Force have died, 67 as a result of firing or mine or bomb explosions, 77 in accidents and 37 from other causes. Two hundred and fifty-nine have been wounded by firing or mine or bomb explosions.

10. UNIFIL has continued to improve the security of its personnel and positions. Work has continued on a new compound near Ebel es Saqi for the headquarters of the Norwegian battalion. Most of the move into the new headquarters will have been undertaken by September 1991. Work has commenced on a new, more secure headquarters for the Irish battalion, near Tibnin. Further protective work has been undertaken at various positions throughout the UNIFIL area of deployment. Two armoured personnel carriers have been made available by Finland for use by the Ghanaian battalion. With the agreement of the donor, this arrangement is again being financed by a voluntary contribution from the Government of Japan. Finally, the Government of Norway has replaced four of the older armoured personnel carriers used by its battalion.

11. As a result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, UNIFIL military and civilian personnel were provided with nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons protective equipment and all dependants were evacuated from the mission area. The NBC equipment is still retained in the area. The Force performed its functions with additional vigilance during the period.

12. UNIFIL has continued to have difficulties in obtaining and using the land and buildings it requires for its operations, except in villages which have asked UNIFIL for protection. These difficulties are due to two factors: the increased demand for land and dwellings resulting from the influx of population into the area; and arrears in the payment of rent by the Government of Lebanon to the landlords concerned. This problem has been raised with the Lebanese authorities on numerous occasions.

## Situation in the UNIFIL area of operation

13. Israel continues to control in southern Lebanon an area manned by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), the so-called "South Lebanon Army". The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area (ICA) have not been clearly defined but are determined de facto by the forward positions of IDF and DFF. It includes territory adjacent to the armistice demarcation line, parts of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalion sectors and the entire Norwegian battalion sector, as well as sizeable areas to the north of the UNIFIL area of operation. Within that area, IDF and DFF have maintained the number of their military positions at 70. The parts of the ICA that fall within UNIFIL's area and the IDF and DFF positions therein are shown on the attached map. The map also indicates where the ICA extends beyond the limits of UNIFIL's area.

14. The Norwegian battalion sector is a special case as it has been entirely within the ICA since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. UNIFIL has nevertheless continued to do everything possible to ensure the peaceful character of this area, in accordance with its mandate. It was pointed out to the Israeli authorities that that policy required that IDF/DFF should not undertake military operations in the sector. For a number of years UNIFIL's position in this regard was respected and the inhabitants of the sector were

able to lead comparatively peaceful lives. However, during the current mandate period, there have been increased IDF/DFF activities, in the form of foot and vehicle patrols and shooting into and in this sector.

15. During the period under review, UNIFIL recorded 28 operations by resistance groups against IDF and DFF targets (1 in February, 2 in March, 3 in April, 8 in May, 7 in June and 7 in July 1991). These operations usually took the form of attacks with small arms, rocket-propelled grenades, rockets and roadside bombs.

16. UNIFIL has continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to operate within its area of deployment. On 3 July, UNIFIL apprehended three armed elements who were preparing to fire Katyusha rockets into the ICA. A total of six rockets were found and destroyed by UNIFIL; the armed elements were handed over to the Lebanese Army. On 4 July, UNIFIL destroyed large quantities of assorted ammunition found in a car at a checkpoint in the Ghanaian battalion area. At times, UNIFIL's insistence on searching vehicles and denying passage to armed elements through UNIFIL checkpoints, together with increased and coordinated night patrols, has led to harassment and threats against UNIFIL personnel, as well as attempts at forced entry through UNIFIL checkpoints. Such incidents were normally resolved after negotiation.

17. Indiscriminate firings into villages from IDF/DFF positions or by IDF/DFF patrols, whether unprovoked or in retaliation for attacks by armed elements, occurred frequently and involved the use of heavy artillery, tanks and sometimes Israeli helicopter gunships. IDF/DFF in their positions or on patrol also fired close to, and on occasion at, UNIFIL positions. During the reporting period, there was a substantial increase in firings close, which rose to 90 from 39 recorded during the previous reporting period.

18. Among the more serious incidents affecting villages and persons outside the ICA were the following:

(a) On 25 April, in retaliation for a roadside bomb, DFF opened fire at the villages of At Tiri and Haddathah, causing considerable damage to houses as well as eleven firings close to positions of the Irish battalion;

(b) On 11 May, the village of Majdal Zun came under fire;

(c) On 17 May four civilians were killed by roadside bombs near Bayt Yahun and scores of civilians were wounded and houses were severely damaged when Brashit, Haddathah and Ayta az Zutt were shelled in retaliation by DFF;

(d) On 22 May two sisters were killed and their mother was injured when an IDF tank fired anti-personnel rounds at them near Shaqra;

(e) On 19 June the village of Majdal Zun was again shelled;

(f) On 25 June the villages of At Tiri and Haddathah were shelled after a roadside bomb was found by DFF;

(g) On 3 July, artillery, mortar and tank fire was directed at the village of Yatar by DFF in retaliation for a roadside bomb found in Bayt Lif, causing damage to several houses;

(h) On 15 July, following the detonation of a roadside bomb by armed elements near a DFF armoured vehicle in the ICA, the villages of Yatar, Zibqin and Majdal Zun were shelled by DFF, resulting in the death of one woman in Yatar, injuries to four people in Zibqin and damage to property in all three villages;

(i) On 16 July, following an attack by armed elements in another location in the ICA, DFF shelled the villages of Majdal Zun, Al Mansouri and Al Qulaylah; the following morning two platoons of DFF personnel supported by tank fire entered Majdal Zun, wounded two persons, rounded up 150 villagers and abducted 6 of them, set fire to two houses and five cars and damaged other houses and cars;

(j) On the evening of 17 July, DFF set an ambush on the road between Haddathah and Ayta az Zutt and, using a roadside bomb, rifle grenades, rifles and machine-guns, attacked and destroyed a car containing seven young persons. Two young women, aged 22 and 18 years, were killed and the others wounded. None of them had been armed and none of them is known to be linked with any armed group.

19. UNIFIL protested to IDF whenever firing at or close to UNIFIL positions occurred or indiscriminate firings by IDF/DFF endangered the lives and property of the civilian population. Especially vigorous protests were made at the unprovoked and fatal attacks described at (d) and (j) in the preceding paragraph.

20. UNIFIL troops detonated mines, roadside bombs and unexploded remnants of war and dismantled ordnance of various types in the area of deployment. A total of 33 controlled explosions were carried out during the reporting period.

21. UNIFIL continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area, to the extent possible within available resources. Such assistance took the form of water, clothes, food, fuel, electricity, engineering work and escort for farmers. In addition, medicines and equipment or services to schools were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing Governments. UNIFIL medical centres, including mobile ones, provided care to an average of 3,000 civilian patients per month and, at the UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura, some 725 civilian patients were treated per month, about 25 of them as in-patients. Civilian dental patients have averaged 550 per month. The Force cooperated closely on humanitarian matters with the Lebanese authorities, the United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. UNIFIL has also been in contact with the Governors of South Lebanon and Nabatiyeh to facilitate the formulation of additional economic, social and humanitarian activities by the United Nations development agencies and non-governmental organizations in the UNIFIL area of operation.

22. Further to what was stated in paragraph 20 of S/22129, Israel has maintained its programme of road construction in ICA, which has the effect of enhancing IDF's ability to deploy troops rapidly into Lebanese territory.

23. In addition to DFF, the Israeli authorities have established in the ICA a security unit composed of armed Lebanese civilians. In previous reports to the Security Council, this unit has been referred to as the General Security Service (GSS). In order to avoid confusion with the identically named organization in Israel, the unit established and directed by the Israeli authorities in the ICA will, in future, be referred to as the General Security Service Lebanon (GSSL). During the reporting period, GSSL elements have continued their efforts to establish civil administrations in Chebaa, Kafr Hammam and Kafr Chouba, villages in the Norwegian battalion area which have refused to cooperate with the Israeli authorities. The Mukhtar of Kafr Hammam was expelled from the ICA but, after intervention by UNIFIL, was allowed to return unconditionally. In a particularly serious incident on 27 February 1991, GSSL agents abducted two Norwegian soldiers for a period of some hours.

## Financial aspects

24. By its resolution 45/244 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,789,000 gross ($12,557,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 659 (1990). By its resolution 684 (1991) of 30 January 1991, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL to 31 July 1991. Should the Council decide to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the extension period would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 45/244, assuming an average maximum force strength of 5,850 troops and continuance of the Force's existing responsibilities.

25. In the event that the current strength of the Force is increased or its mandate is extended beyond 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General will report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and to the General Assembly during its forty-sixth session on the additional requirements needed for maintaining the Force.

26. At the beginning of July 1991, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIFIL Special Account for the period since the inception of the Force through 31 July 1991 amounted to $297.6 million.

## Observations

27. In Lebanon outside the ICA, progress in the implementation of the Taif Agreement has continued. The Lebanese Government has, in particular, declared its intention to dissolve and disarm all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias

and to complete this process by 30 September 1991. Significant steps in this regard were taken during the period under review in parts of southern Lebanon outside UNIFIL's area.

28. Another important part of the Lebanese Government's plans for the return of its effective authority in southern Lebanon, plans which UNIFIL is mandated to assist, is the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the area. Here too important progress has been achieved during the current mandate period. Early in February, the Army's strength in the Tyre pocket was reinforced with two battalions. Further reinforcements took place during the following months and the Army now has a substantial presence in and around Tyre. From within its existing resources, UNIFIL has provided some assistance to their deployment. Agreed procedures have been established for liaison between the two forces where they are deployed in adjacent areas. UNIFIL has also, from time to time, sought the Lebanese Army's assistance in its own area of operation to deal with internal security situations whose control has proved to be beyond the still limited capacity of the Lebanese gendarmerie. Such assistance has been readily and effectively given.

29. UNIFIL has continued to discuss with the Lebanese authorities arrangements for the progressive transfer to the Lebanese Army of responsibility for security in the areas at present controlled by UNIFIL. The Force Commander has proposed the establishment of a joint Lebanese Army-UNIFIL working group to formulate a comprehensive programme for this process. It is envisaged that it would proceed in parallel with movement by UNIFIL southwards towards the border and the progressive withdrawal of Israeli forces from the ICA, thus bringing about the implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

30. Israel's attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to UNIFIL's mandate remains as described in previous reports. The Israeli authorities continue to state that they have no territorial ambitions in Lebanon, that the "security zone" is a temporary arrangement necessitated by the security of northern Israel so long as the Lebanese Government is not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. While taking note of the Lebanese Government's efforts to restore its authority in southern Lebanon, the Israeli Government is not at present prepared to modify the security arrangements which, in spite of resolution 425 (1978), it has established on Lebanese territory. Nor does it consider that UNIFIL, as a peace-keeping force, can replace those arrangements. Meanwhile Israel continues to build up DFF and to improve its ability to reinforce IDF's strength inside Lebanon quickly. A consequence of this policy is that the ICA is becoming increasingly separated from the rest of Lebanon.

31. For its part, UNIFIL continues, to the best of its ability and in accordance with its mandate, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities. As is evident from paragraph 18 of the present report, recent weeks have seen a significant increase both in resistance operations inside the ICA and in IDF/DFF harassment of villages to the north of it, inflicting death, injury and material loss on the civilian population. (There have also

been many air and artillery attacks by IDF on targets to the north of the UNIFIL area.) UNIFIL does all it can to protect civilians caught up in this conflict but its ability to do so is limited when they are the subject of deliberate attack. It has continued to press the Israeli authorities to end the shelling of civilian targets and to withdraw DFF from certain positions that are most frequently responsible for such firing and that attract attacks by armed elements. UNIFIL has also established further new positions close to the edge of the ICA.

32. In carrying out their duties in an area where, in spite of all UNIFIL's efforts, armed groups still abound and hostilities occur, the Force's personnel are exposed to many dangers. I continue to attach the highest priority to their security. Progress has again been made in improving the physical security of the Force's positions, including the newly established ones. But security can be achieved only if all the parties in this complicated situation cooperate with UNIFIL, respect its international and impartial status and avoid exposing its members to danger. I reiterate my appeal to all the parties to act accordingly.

33. In a letter dated 15 July 1991 (S/22791), the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations has informed me that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months.

34. I believe that the Security Council will again judge that, although it has not yet been possible for UNIFIL to carry out in full the mandate given to it in 1978, the Force continues to make an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security in a volatile area. In addition, recent positive developments in Lebanon have improved the prospects for its being able to carry out that part of its mandate which requires it to assist the Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. I accordingly recommend that the Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 1992.

35. In making this recommendation, I must, however, draw the Security Council's attention to the continuing gravity of the Force's financial situation. Unpaid assessments remain at the unacceptably high level of almost $300 million. This represents money owed by the United Nations to the Member States that have voluntarily contributed troops to serve in UNIFIL, often in conditions of danger and discomfort. It is difficult to understand why such a problem should affect a United Nations peace-keeping operation that has such an important mission and whose mandate has repeatedly been renewed by unanimous vote of the Security Council. My concern is heightened by the fact that, after over 13 years in the field, UNIFIL faces a dire need to replace equipment that has become obsolete or unserviceable. This has been recognized by the General Assembly, which has increased the UNIFIL budget for the one-year period beginning on 1 February 1991. It is thus all the more important that Member States should pay their assessments promptly and in full and that all remaining arrears should be cleared.

36. Members of the Security Council will recall that, on 28 January 1991, I submitted the report of a Secretariat team which had reviewed the scale and deployment of UNIFIL (S/22129/Add.1), in accordance with a request made by the Council on 31 July 1990 (S/21833). The review team's recommendations, which I believed to be on the right lines, were that, for the time being, there should be no substantive change in UNIFIL's function nor in its deployment but that certain measures should be taken to streamline the Force, which would produce a saving of some 10 per cent in its military strength. The Council has not yet taken formal action on these recommendations.

37. In concluding this report, I wish to pay tribute to Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command and control, both military and civilian, for the courage and determination with which they have again faced a difficult mandate period. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

وزع قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
في تموز/يوليه ١٩٩١

一九九一年七月联黎部队的部署情况

# UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JULY 1991

# DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUILLET 1991

# ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ИЮЛЬ 1991

# DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JULIO DE 1991

LEBANON

ISRAEL

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

AN NABAṬIYAH AT TAḤTĀ

NORBATT

FINBATT

GHANBATT

FIJIBATT

NEPBATT

IRISHBATT

NAQOURA

ŞÛR (TYRE) TRANSIT BASE

QIRYAT SHEMONA

UNIFIL HQ
SWEDLOG
FRENCHLOG
ITALAIR
MP COMPOSITE MP COY
OGL

حرس مراقبة
观察所
Observation post
Poste d'observation
Наблюдательный пункт
Puesto de observación

نقطة تفتيش
检查站
Check point
Point de contrôle
Контрольный пункт
Puesto de control

قاعدة
基地
Base
Base
База
Base

موقع مؤقت
临时阵地
Temporary position
Position temporaire
Временная позиция
Posición provisional

حدود مناطق عمليات قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区界限西边和北边
UNIFIL Operational boundaries, West and North
Limite de la zone d'operations de la Force à l'ouest et au nord
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ. Запад и Север
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza, Oeste y Norte

الحدود الفاصلة بين كتائب قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队各营之间界限
UNIFIL Inter Battalion boundaries
Limites des secteurs des différents bataillons de la Force
Разделительные линии между районами расположения батальонов ВСООНЛ
Límites entre batallones de la Fuerza

وحدة لبنانية
黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese Unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанские подразделения
Unidad libanesa

موقع لقوات الدفاع الاسرائيلية و/أو "جيش لبنان الجنوبي"
以色列国防军和(或)"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
Israeli Defence Forces and/or "South Lebanon Army" Position
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'Armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

المنطقة التقريبية لما يقع تحت السيطرة الاسرائيلية من منطقة عمل قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区内在以色列控制下地区概况
Approximate area under Israeli control in UNIFIL area of operation
Périmètre approximatif de la zone sous contrôle israélien dans la zone d'opérations de la FINUL
Примерный район в зоне действия ВСООНЛ, находящийся под контролем Израиля
Area aproximada bajo control israelí dentro de la zona de operaciones de la Fuerza

الامتداد الشمالي للمنطقة التي تسيطر عليها اسرائيل
以色列控制地区向北延伸部分
Northward extension of Israeli controlled area
Extension vers le nord de la zone contrôlée par Israel
Северная часть территории, контролируемой Израилем
Extensión septentrional de la zona controlada por Israel

The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

PALESTINE BELT GRID

MAP NO. 3000 REV. 30 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1991